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NOTICE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Transactions on account of smallpox in northern Maine, Canadian border.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hammond at Van Buren reports, December 31, through Surgeon Kalloch, as follows:

Sanitary work done in the Madawaska region during the month of December, 1904.

Number of cases smallpox during month.....	2
Houses quarantined	2
Persons vaccinated	8
Houses fumigated	2
Cases investigated	18
Miles of territory covered.....	240

An epidemic of varicella prevails at present, and in many instances this has been mistaken for variola, and so reported. These suspicious cases I have been investigating.

Vaccination at New Orleans of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Surgeon Smith reports, December 31, that during the month of December, 1904, vaccination certificates were issued to 3 emigrants destined for the Canal Zone.

Disinfection of vessel at Columbia River Quarantine, Astoria, Oreg., on account of tuberculosis.

Assistant Surgeon Earle reports the disinfection of the French bark *Ville de Müllhouse*, from Hamburg, on account of a death from tuberculosis which occurred on board en route a week before arrival. The room occupied by the patient was thoroughly fumigated with sulphur dioxide gas for twelve hours.

Yellow fever at Galveston on steamship Horatio from Para.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Breath telegraphs as follows:

GALVESTON, TEX., January 3, 1905.

Just learned steamship *Horatio*, which left Para December 14 via Barbados, arriving at Galveston December 30, two cases yellow fever

developed among crew 31st. Cases promptly transferred January 1 to John Sealy Hospital annex, isolated, screened, and kept under guard; 5 passengers landed and gone to Round Rock, Tex.

January 5 he reports as follows:

Both cases are unmistakably yellow fever, but are doing nicely. I would respectfully state that Doctor Tabor informed me that the 5 passengers from the steamer *Horatio*, who went to Roundrock, Tex., are closely watched, their temperatures being taken every day.

Transactions on account of yellow fever at Laredo, Tex.

Report from San Antonio—Work of sanitary department during month of December, 1904.

Clerk of Sanitation Gallagher reports, December 31, as follows:

Month of December, 1904.

Premises inspected	6,994
Premises reinspected	3,324
Wells filled	9
Cisterns filled	5
Cesspools filled	13
Sewer connections	34
Houses fumigated	57
Rooms fumigated	127
Cellars fumigated	1
Wells fumigated	2
Cisterns fumigated	3
Total visits made by inspectors.....	10,318

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended Dec. 31.
Persons inspected on trains	223
Persons held	0
Pullman cars fumigated	7

Bags of Pullman linen disinfected, 28; inspected on footbridge, 3,150.

Inspection at El Paso, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alexander reports as follows:

Week ended December 31, 1904: Inspection of Mexican Central passengers, 190; inspection of Mexican Central immigrants, 68; inspection of Arab, 1; inspection special Pullman excursion, 12; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, 397 pieces; disinfection of clothing, blankets, etc., 37 pieces; vaccination of immigrant children, 7.

Inspection at Laredo, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, January 1, as follows:

Week ended December 31, 1904: Number of passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 14; persons on passenger trains from Mexico inspected, 644; immigrants on passenger trains from Mexico inspected,

43; immigrants vaccinated upon entry, 21; Pullman coaches from Mexico disinfected, 15; private coaches from Mexico disinfected, 1; soiled Pullman linen from Mexico disinfected, number of pieces, 8,974.

Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows:

Week ended December 31, 1904: Passengers inspected, 196; immigrants inspected, 56; deported, 1.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States, yearly and monthly.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 18,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 20,764—white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 28—white, 8; colored, 20, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 33, including diphtheria 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 31, 1904, from 67 observers, indicate that smallpox, dysentery, and inflammation of brain were more than usually prevalent, and diarrhea, pleuritis, pneumonia, intermittent fever, erysipelas, diphtheria, remittent fever, meningitis, whooping cough, cholera morbus, and puerperal fever were less than usually prevalent.

Whooping cough was reported present at 8, measles at 29, diphtheria at 29, pneumonia at 43, enteric fever at 57, smallpox at 61, scarlet fever at 66, and phthisis pulmonalis at 235 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 685,000; white, 643,000; colored, 42,000. Total number of deaths, 880—white, 785; colored, 95—including diphtheria 17, enteric fever 17, scarlet fever 2, smallpox 8, and 131 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK—*Saratoga Springs*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 12,119. Total number of deaths, 20, including 1 from tuberculosis.

OHIO.—Reports to the State board of health for the six weeks ended December 10, 1904, from 67 localities having an aggregate population

of 1,333,070, show 59 deaths from diphtheria, 46 from enteric fever, 1 from measles, 7 from scarlet fever, and 2 from whooping cough.

PENNSYLVANIA—Dunmore.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including 2 from tuberculosis.

Reports of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., December —, 1904.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 31, 1904; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Dec. 24	Weimar	Bremen	1,268

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Baltimore, Md., January —, 1905.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended January 7, 1905; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Jan. 2	Innocenta	Trapani, Italy	1
3	Bodo	Point Antonio	2
3	Salvatore Di Giorgio	do	1
5	Koeln	Bremen	767
5	Athenia	Glasgow	2
	Total		773

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Key West.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Key West, Fla., January 2, 1905.

Report of the arrivals of alien steerage passengers at Key West during the week ended December 31, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Dec. 25	Gussie	Habana	9
26	Martinique	do	8
27	Olivette	do	34
29	Mascotte	do	37
30	Gussie	do	64
30	Martinique	do	13
30	Fearless	Nassau	20
31	Olivette	Habana	83
	Total		268

JULIUS OTTO,
Immigrant Inspector in Charge.

January 13, 1905

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, January 3, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 31, 1904.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Dec. 25	St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	693
25	Patricia	Hamburg.....	2,409
25	Frankfurt	Bremen	1,496
27	Vaderland.....	Antwerp.....	868
27	Prinzess Irene	Genoa and Naples.....	658
27	Oscar II	Copenhagen, etc.....	296
28	Patricia	Hamburg.....	1
28	Mexico	Habana	2
28	Trinidad	Hamilton, Bermuda.....	1
29	Numidian	Glasgow	73
29	Citta di Torino	Naples and Genoa.....	362
29	Pannonia	Fiume, etc.....	2,009
30	Main	Bremen	2,117
30	Slavonia	Fiume	1
31	Pretoria	Hamburg.....	2,311
31	Monterey	Habana, etc	5
31	Pannonia	Trieste	1
	Total		13,303

Wm. WILLIAMS, *Acting Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Philadelphia, Pa., January 3, 1905.

*Number of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 31, 1904;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
Dec. 25	Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	2
28	Crown Point	London	2
28	Merion	Liverpool	689
	Total		693

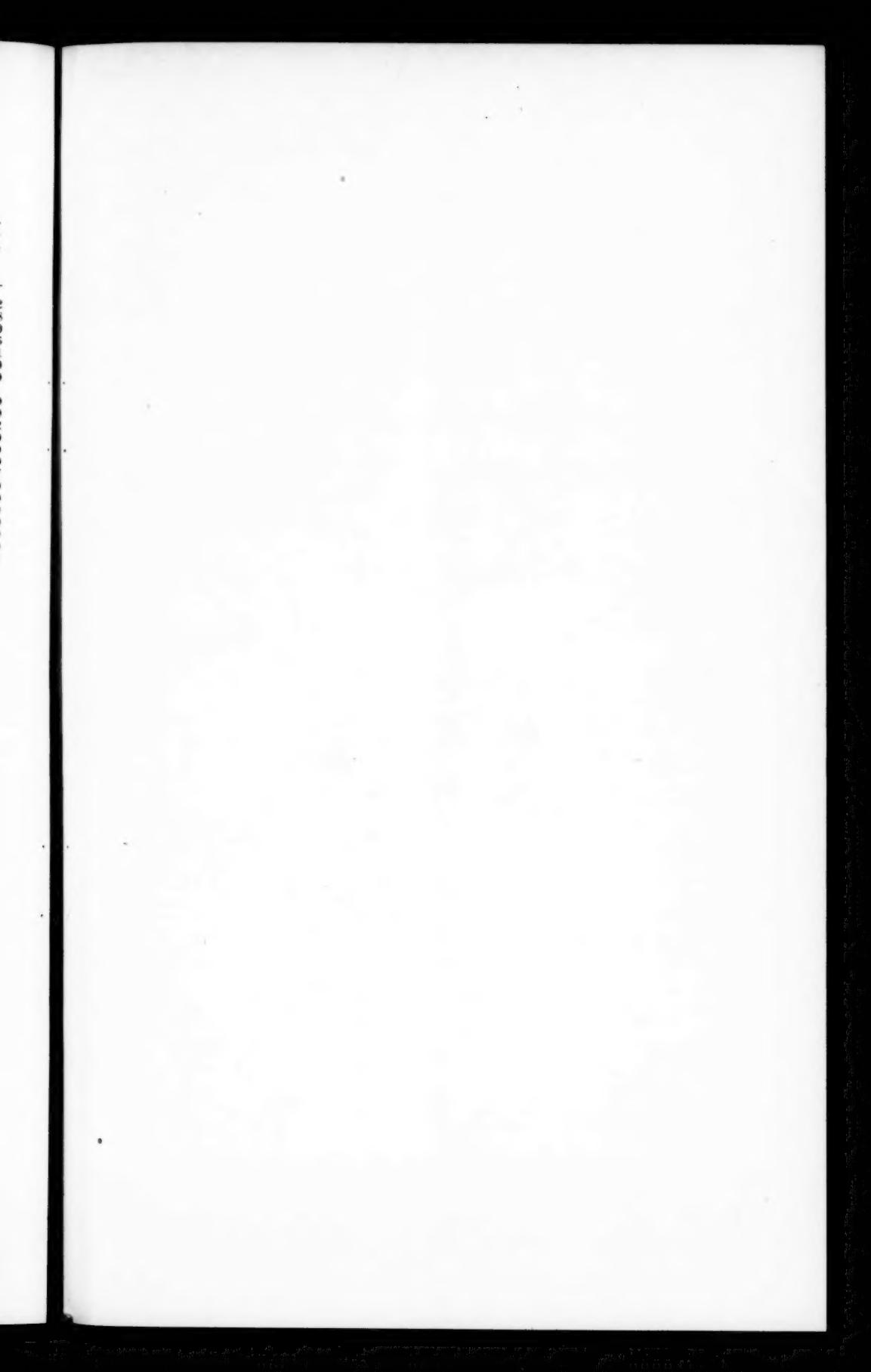
JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner of Immigration.

Inspection of immigrants.

MONTHLY.

Place.	Month.	Number of immigrants passed.	Number of immigrants rejected.
Boston, Mass.	December	2,474	42
Buffalo, N. Y.	do	126	8
Duluth, Minn.	do	153	0
El Paso, Tex.	do	1,795	6
Galveston, Tex.	do	170	1
Iloilo, P. I.	October	35	10
Jolo, P. I.	July	6	0
Do.	October	0	-----
Key West, Fla.	December	2	0
Naco, Ariz.	do	10	10
New Orleans, La.	do	122	2
Newport News, Va.	do	7	0
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	542	20
Norfolk, Va.	do	2	0
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,742	47
Portland, Me.	do	1	0
Portland, Oreg.	do	4	0
Port Townsend, Wash.	do	a 15	9
San Diego, Cal.	do	49	0
Savannah, Ga.	do	13	0
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	do	71	10
Tacoma, Wash.	do	79	4

a Three passed from last month; 433 aliens crews examined, 427 passed; 8 passed from last month.



Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Dec. 31			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do			
3	Biscayne Bay, Fla.	Dec. 24			
4	Bocagrande, Fla.—				
5	Punta Gorda	Dec. 31			
6	Puntarasa	Jan. 7			
7	Brunswick, Ga.	Dec. 31			
	Cape Charles, Va.	do	U. S. S. Atlanta	Dec. 26	Barbados
8	Cape Fear, N. C.	Jan. 7			
9	Cedar Keys, Fla.	Dec. 31			
10	Columbia River, Oreg.	Jan. 7			
11	Cumberland Sound, Fla.	Dec. 31			
12	Delaware Breakwater quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do			
13	Eastport, Me.	Jan. 5			
14	Eureka, Cal.	Dec. 24			
15	Grays Harbor, Wash.	Dec. 31			
16	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do	Br. bk. Austria	Dec. 26	Rio de Janeiro
17	Ketchikan, Alaska	Dec. 24			
18	Key West, Fla.	Dec. 31			
19	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 24			
20	Newbern, N. C.	Dec. 31			
21	Nome, Alaska	Jan. 7			
22	Panama, Panama	Dec. 24			
23	Pascagoula, Miss.	Dec. 31			
24	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Dec. 31			
25	Port Angeles, Wash.	do			
26	Portland, Me.	do			
27	Port Townsend, Wash.	Dec. 24			
28	Reedy Island, Del.	Dec. 31			
29	St. Georges Sound, Fla.—				
	East Pass	do			
30	West Pass	Dec. 24			
		Dec. 31			
31	St. Johns River, Fla.	do			
32	San Diego, Cal.	do			
33	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 24	Br. ship Largiemore	Dec. 22	Coleta Buena
34	San Pedro, Cal.	Dec. 24			
35	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Dec. 31			
36	Santa Rosa, Fla.	do			
37	Savannah, Ga.	do			
38	Sitka, Alaska	Dec. 17			
39	South Atlantic quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Dec. 31			

a Previously reported.

January 13, 1905

and inspection stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions	
2				No report	
3				1 steamship spoken and passed	
4				1 vessel spoken and passed.	
5				No report	
6					4
7	Hampton Roads.	Passed on medical officer's certificate.			5
	do	do			
	do	do			
	do	do			
8				No transactions	
9				No report	
10	Portland	Disinfected.	Dec. 7	Smallpox patient to be discharged next week. Glandular examination Ger. ss. Arabia, from Hongkong.	1
11				No transactions	3
12					
13					13
14					
15					
16	Gulfport	Disinfected.	Dec. 29	Released by telegram from Bureau. No transactions	2
17					9
18					
19					
20				No transactions	1
21				No report	
22				No report	
23					3
24					2
25				No report	
26					4
27					2
28					2
29				Glandular examination, It. sp. Warrior, from Montevideo, It. bk. Casabona, from Buenos Aires, Br. ss. Robert Adamson, from Sterabaya, and Am. schr. Jeanie G. Pilsbury, from Baracoa.	13
30				No report	
31				No transactions	2
32				do	2
33	San Francisco	Partial fumigation	Dec. 24	1 vessel boarded and passed; malarial disease on Am. ss. San José from Ancón. 1 vessel boarded and passed; 1 case malaria on Ger. ss. Neko from Hamburg and Am. ss. City of Para from Ancón, Glandular examination Am. ss. China from Hongkong.	11
34				No transactions	10
35				do	
36				No transactions	
37				No report	
38					8
39				No transactions	1

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES—Continued.				
40	Southbend, Wash.	Dec. 24			
41	Tampa Bay, Fla.	Dec. 31			
42	Washington, N. C.	Jan. 7			
	HAWAII:				
43	Hilo	Dec. 10 Dec. 17 Dec. 10			
44	Honolulu		U. S. a. t. Sheridan U. S. S. Petrel U. S. a. t. Logan Am. ship Dirigo	Dec. 6 Dec. 9 ...do... Dec. 13	Manila San Diego San Francisco Shanghai
		Dec. 24	Fr. Naval Cruiser Protet.	Dec. 24	Papeete
			U. S. n. t. Solace	...do...	San Francisco
45	Kahului	Dec. 17			
46	Kihel	Dec. 24			
47	Koloa	Dec. 10 ...do...			
48	Lahaina	Dec. 17 ...do...			
49	Mahukona	Dec. 24 Dec. 10 Dec. 17			
	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:				
50	Cebu	Nov. 12	Am. C. G. C. Masbate	Nov. 10	Dumaguete
51	Iloilo	...do...	Am. ss. Gibson <i>a</i>	Nov. 4	Manila
52	Jolo	Nov. 19			
53	Manila	Nov. 4 Nov. 12	Am. C. G. Mindoro <i>a</i>	Oct. 28	Iloilo
			Am. ss. Gibson	Nov. 9 ...do...	
			Br. ss. Rubi	Nov. 10	Hongkong and Amoy
			Br. ss. Sungkiang	Nov. 12	Hongkong
54	Zamboanga	Nov. 12			
55	PORTO RICO: Ponce	Dec. 24	Am. ss. Maracaibo	Dec. 21	Maracaibo
			Sp. ss. Montevideo	...do...	Habana

January 13, 1905

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination,	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
40				No transactions	1
41				No transactions	1
42				No transactions	1
43				No transactions	1
44	Honolulu.....	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Dec. 6	No transactions	5
	do	do	Dec. 9		
	do	do	do		
	do	Held		Crew sent to quarantine for 7 days. Ballast to be discharged at sea.	9
	do	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Dec. 24		4
	do	do	do		
45				No transactions	
46				do	
47				No report	
48				No transactions	1
49				do	1
				No transactions	
				do	
50	Cebu	Disinfected and held.....		8 cases smallpox. Removed to hospital. Clothing disinfected. 8 unprotected persons vaccinated. 52 bancas inspected and passed. 9 steerage passengers on Br. S. S. Kaifong from Hongkong vaccinated. 2 cases malaria on Am. C. G. C. Marinduque from Carcar.	32
51	Iloilo	Held in quarantine.....	Nov. 6	1 case smallpox on arrival. Vessel ordered to proceed to Manila in quarantine.	33
52				No transactions	24
53	Puerto Princesa ..	Disinfected	Nov. 11	No new case of smallpox having developed. personnel were released.	64
	Manila	Held in quarantine		1 case of smallpox on board on arrival at Iloilo. Case removed at Iloilo. Personnel disinfected and vessel allowed to proceed to Manila. All held under observation except 3 cabin passengers released provisionally.	
	do	Held for disinfection of crew and steerage passengers.	Nov. 10	71 crew, 14 second class and 76 steerage passengers bathed and effects disinfected. Personnel inspected.	
	Cebu	do	Nov. 12	62 crew and 67 steerage passengers bathed and effects and baggage disinfected. Personnel inspected. 2 vessels fumigated to destroy vermin. Crew, members of crew, and steerage passengers in 35 vessels vaccinated.	
54				No report	
55	New York	Held in quarantine	Dec. 21	3 passengers for Ponce, from Curacao, immune, allowed to disembark.	1
	Genoa	do	do	Took passengers and cargo in quarantine under guard.	

Reports from national quarantine

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
56	PORTO RICO—Continued. San Juan	Dec. 24	U. S. s. Dexter	Dec. 17	Charleston
57	Subports— Aguadilla	do	Sp. ss. Montevideo.....	Dec. 22	Habana
58	Arecibo	do			
59	Arroyo	do			
60	Fajardo	do			
61	Humacao	do			
62	Mayaguez	do			

Reports from State and

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended—	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 7			
2	Bangor, Me	do			
3	Boston, Mass	do			
4	Charleston, S. C	Dec. 31			
5	Elizabeth River, Va	Jan. 7			
6	Galveston, Tex	do			
7	Gardiner, Oreg	Dec. 31			
8	Marcushook, Pa	Jan. 7			
9	Mobile Bay, Ala	do			
10	New Bedford, Mass	do			
11	New Orleans, La	do			
12	Newport News, Va	do			
13	Newport, R. I	do			
14	New York, N. Y	do			
15	Pass Cavallo, Tex	do			
16	Port Royal, S. C	do			
17	Providence, R. I	Dec. 31			
18	Quintana, Tex	Jan. 7			
19	Sabine Pass, Tex	do			
20	St. Helena Entrance, S. C	do			

January 13, 1905.

and inspection stations—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
56	San Juan	Passed on medical officer's certificate.	Dec. 18	.....	2
....	Barcelona	Held	Dec. 22	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	No transactions	
58	.....	.....	.....	do	
59	.....	.....	.....	do	
60	.....	.....	.....	No report	
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
62	.....	.....	.....	No transactions	

municipal quarantine stations.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1	No report	
2	do	
3	do	
4	No transactions	
5	No report	
6	do	
7	do	
8	do	
9	do	
10	do	
11	do	
12	do	
13	do	
14	do	
15	do	
16	do	
17	No transactions	
18	No report	
19	do	
20	do	

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1904, to January 13, 1905.

For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Colorado:				
Larimer County	Nov. 1-30	7		
Total for State .....	.....	7		
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	.....
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Dec. 18-31.....	2		
Total for District.....	.....	2		
Total for District, same pe- riod, 1904. ....	.....	.....
Florida:				
Jacksonville	Dec. 18-24.....	1		
Total for State .....	.....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	8		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	Dec. 25-31.....	11	3	
Danville	Dec. 18-31.....	2	1	
Total for State .....	.....	13	4	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	7		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 18-31.....	15		Four imported.
Total for State .....	.....	15		
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	4		
Maine:				
Madawaska Region	Dec. 1-31	2		
Total for State .....	.....	2		
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	12		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Dec. 20-26	9		
Crow Wing County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Hennepin County	Dec. 20-26	1		
Houston County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	9		
McLeod County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	2		
Meeker County	Dec. 18-Jan. 2	4		
Morrison County	Dec. 20-Jan. 2	2		
Ottertail County	Dec. 13-26	6		
Ramsey County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	2		
Rice County	Dec. 13-Jan. 2	18		
St. Louis County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Stearns County	Dec. 20-Jan. 2	3		
Todd County	Dec. 20-26	1		
Wadena County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	1		
Waseca County	Dec. 27-Jan. 2	4		
Wilkin County	Dec. 13-19	1		
Total for State .....	.....	65		
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	81		
Missouri:				
St. Louis	Dec. 18-31.....	40	5	
Total for State .....	.....	40	5	
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	1		
New Jersey:				
Camden.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1		
Total for State .....	.....	1		
Total for State, same period, 1904. ....	.....	7		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New York; New York.....	Dec. 18-24.....	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	13	.....
North Carolina: Wilmington.....	Dec. 31.....	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio:				
Allen County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	19	.....
Athens County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Auglaize County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Belmont County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	2	.....
Champaign County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	3	.....
Columbiana County.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 10.....	2	.....
Coshocton County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Crawford County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	2	.....
Cuyahoga County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	1	
Darke County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	3	.....
Erie County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	3	.....
Fairfield County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Franklin County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	15	.....
Greene County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	4	.....
Guernsey County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	32	.....
Hamilton County.....	Dec. 24-30.....	1	.....
Lawrence County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	4	.....
Logan County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	49	.....
Lorain County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Lucas County.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 10.....	24	.....
Mahoning County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	2	1	
Meigs County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	4	.....
Miami County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	10	.....
Montgomery County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Muskingum County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	5	.....
Noble County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	103	.....
Perry County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	15	.....
Pickaway County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Pike County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Ross County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	110	.....
Scioto County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Stark County.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Summit County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Trumbull County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Tuscarawas County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	2	.....
Washington County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	1	.....
Wood County.....	July 2-Dec. 10.....	6	.....
Total for State.....	.....	434	2	
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	24	.....
Pennsylvania:				
Johnstown.....	Dec. 18-24.....	1	.....
Total for State.....	.....	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	197	43	
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	Dec. 11-17.....	2	.....
Georgetown.....	Dec. 25-31.....	4	.....
Total for State.....	.....	6	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	1	.....
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Dec. 25-31.....	3	.....	2 cases imported.
Nashville.....	Dec. 18-Jan. 7.....	18	.....
Total for State.....	.....	21	.....
Total for State, same period, 1904.....	.....	35	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Wisconsin:				
Milwaukee	Dec. 18-31.....	38		
Total for State		38		
Total for State, same period, 1904.....		12		
Grand total		648 11		
Grand total, same period, 1904.....		466 43		

Yellow fever in the United States, as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, January 7 to 13, 1905.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas: Galveston	Dec. 31	2		From ss. Horatio from Para via Barados.

There having been no case of plague in the United States reported since March, 1904, the summary formerly published is now omitted.

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States.

January 13, 1905

Weekly mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Deaths from—										
			Total deaths from all causes.	Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Dec. 24	102,479	55	13								1	
Do	Dec. 31	102,479	65	9						3			
Louisville, Ky.	Dec. 29	204,731	88	18						1			
Lowell, Mass.	Dec. 31	94,969	29								2		
Do	Jan. 7	94,969	40	4							1		
Lynn, Mass	Dec. 31	68,513	28	2						1			
McKeesport, Pa.	Dec. 24	34,227	17	2						2			
Do	Dec. 31	34,227	10	1							1		
Malden, Mass.	do	33,664	15	3									
Manchester, N. H.	do	56,987	25	5									
Marlboro, Mass.	do	13,609	6	1									
Medford, Mass.	do	18,244	1	1									
Do	Jan. 7	18,244	7								1		
Melrose, Mass.	Dec. 31	12,962	1										
Memphis, Tenn.	do	102,320	53	11									
Milwaukee, Wis.	do	285,715	84	11								2	
Mobile, Ala.	Jan. 7	38,469	13	2									
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Dec. 31	21,228	8						1				
Do	Jan. 7	21,228	5	1									
Nashville, Tenn.	Dec. 31	80,865	40	5							1	2	
New Bedford, Mass.	do	63,442	23	4							1		
Do	Jan. 7	63,442	22								2		
Newburyport, Mass.	Dec. 31	14,478	3										
New Orleans, La.	do	287,104	183	24					2		1		
Newton, Mass.	do	33,587	6	1									
Do	Jan. 7	33,587	7										
New York, N. Y.	Dec. 31	3,437,202	1,453	134					7	16	45	6	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do	19,457		1					3			2	
Norristown, Pa.	do	22,265	10	1									
North Adams, Mass.	do	24,200	8										
Do	Jan. 7	24,200	6									1	
Northampton, Mass.	Dec. 31	18,643	10										
Oneonta, N. Y.	do	7,147	5	1									
Philadelphia, Pa.	do	1,293,697	497	40					11	2	12	2	
Do	Jan. 7	1,293,697	478	64					8	2	15	1	
Plainfield, N. J.	Dec. 31	15,369	6										
Portland, Me.	do	50,145	31	1									
Providence, R. I.	do	175,597	81						1	1			
Do	Jan. 7	175,597	85						2	1	4		1
Quincy, Mass.	Dec. 31	23,899	5	2									
Reading, Pa.	do	78,961	25										3
San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 24	342,782	a 130	16					1		2		
Do	Jan. 1	342,782	176	22					6	1	1		
Shreveport, La.	Dec. 31	16,013	4	2									
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do	10,266	3						1				
Somerville, Mass.	do	61,643	20	3								1	
Do	Jan. 7	61,643	21	1									
South Bend, Ind.	Dec. 31	35,999	19	4									
Steelton, Pa.	do	12,068	5										
Do	Jan. 7	12,068	21										
Tacoma, Wash.	Dec. 24	37,714	12	2					1				
Do	Jan. 1	37,714	11	1					1				
Taunton, Mass.	Dec. 31	31,036	12										
Titusville, Pa.	do	8,244	2										
Do	Jan. 7	8,244	2										
Toledo, Ohio	Dec. 31	131,822	42	1					1		1		
Trenton, N. J.	do	73,307											
Do	Jan. 7	73,307											
Waltham, Mass.	Dec. 31	23,481	9										
Do	Jan. 7	23,481	5										
Washington, D. C.	Dec. 31	278,718	122	19					1		1		
Weymouth, Mass.	do	11,324	5	1									
Do	Jan. 7	11,324	1										
Wichita, Kans.	Dec. 31	24,671	8	1								1	
Wilmington, Del.	do	76,508	20	2					1				
Do	Jan. 7	76,508	29	4									
Winona, Minn.	Dec. 24	19,714	5										
Worcester, Mass.	Dec. 31	118,421	50	8									
Zanesville, Ohio	Dec. 3	23,538	4	1					1				
Do	Dec. 10	23,538	8	1								1	
Do	Dec. 17	23,538	7									1	
Do	Dec. 24	23,538	12									1	
Do	Dec. 31	23,538	5										

^a1 death from leprosy.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Examination for plague-infected rodents—Infectious diseases.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, November 28, 1904.

The following report by the medical officer of health for the colony on the state of the outbreak of bubonic plague in the Cape Colony for the week ended November 26, 1904, is published for general information.

NOEL JANISCH,
Under Colonial Secretary.

Port Elizabeth.—No cases of plague were discovered during the week. At the plague hospital 1 native male died; 4 cases remain under treatment. One hundred and forty-three rats (6 found dead) and 64 mice (15 found dead) were bacteriologically examined during the week, of which 1 rat and 7 mice proved to be plague-infected.

East London.—Plague-infected rodents continued to be found in the town during the week.

CAPE TOWN.

Harbor-board area and shipping in harbor.—Five hundred and fifty-two rodent were examined; no plague infection was discovered.

Cape Town municipal area.—Four hundred and ninety-seven rodents were examined by the medical officer of health for the city; no plague infection was discovered.

Other districts.—No plague infection in man or animals was discovered.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

Return of cases of infectious disease in the Cape Division during the week ended November 26, 1904.

Local authority.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric (typhoid) fever.		Erysipelas.		Tuberculosis.	
	Euro-pean.	Colored.	Euro-pean.	Colored.	Euro-pean.	Colored.	Euro-pean.	Colored.	Euro-pean.	Colored.
Cape Town	2	1					1		5	5
Woodstock	1					1			1	
Rondebosch	1									
Claremont			1	1						
Wynberg						1				
Simons Town										
Cape divisional Council							1			1
Total.....	4	1	1	1	2	2	1		6	7

From the following local authorities no returns have been received: Green and Sea Point, Maitland, Mowbray, and Kalk Bay municipalities, and Glen Lily, Fairfield, and Parow Village management board.

A. JOHN GREGORY,
Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

January 13, 1905

Report from Lourenço Marques—Suspicious sickness at Magude extinct.

American Consul Hollis reports, November 21, as follows:

SIR: I have to-day received a letter from the secretary-general of the province of Mozambique, in which he informs me that the suspicious sickness at Magude, which was thought to be the plague, has been entirely stamped out.

ARABIA.*Report from Aden—Plague.*

Consul Masterson forwards the following through the Assistant Secretary of State, under date of December 30:

Report of plague cases and deaths at Aden for the week ended December 9, 1904.

Locality.	Indigenous.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Crater.....	16	15
Hedjuff plague hospital.....	7	.....
Shaikh Othman .....	.....	1
Total.....	23	16

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.*Report from Fiume—Inspection of emigrants.*

Acting Consular Agent La Guardia reports as follows:

Steamship *Carpathia* sailed December 23 for New York; embarked 1,729 steerage passengers; rejected at final examination 18; 1,300 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled; 28 pieces of baggage (feathers and bedding) disinfected.

BRAZIL.*Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Plague and smallpox.*

Consul Furniss reports, December 5, 1904, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, there were interred in the Bahia cemeteries 73 bodies.

The causes given for interment were the following: Alcoholism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asphyxia, 2; beriberi, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 2; diabetes, 1; diarrhoea and dysentery, 5; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 3; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 3; meningitis, 3; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 5; plague (verified), 1; plague (suspect), 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; still born, 5; syncope, 3; syphilis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 3; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; whooping cough, 1; other causes, 5.

During the same period there were reported 14 cases of smallpox with no deaths.

During the week ended December 10, 1904, there were interred 67 bodies.

Causes: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 3; asthma, 1; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; death by

violence, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 5; intestinal obstruction, 1; intestinal parasites, 2; leprosy, 1; malarial fevers, 8; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; organic diseases of heart, 4; plague, 2; pneumonia, 1; puerperal fever, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 8; other tuberculosis, 1; senile debility, 3; septicæmia, 1; smallpox, 1; stillborn, 4; syphilis, 1; tetanus neonatorum, 3; other causes, 6.

During the same period there were reported 13 cases of smallpox and 1 death.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary information from the Argentine Republic—Mortuary statistics—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports December 15, as follows:

During the week ended the 10th instant the following vessels leaving here for United States ports were inspected, and received bills of health from this office. On the 5th instant the British steamship *Basuta*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and with no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port; on the same date the British steamship *Birmingham*, for New Orleans, via Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and with no change in the crew personnel while in port. This vessel sailed from here to New Orleans, via Santos, which is an exception to the general route taken by vessels leaving here for United States ports. On the 7th instant the British steamship *Citmoens*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here. No other vessels left for the United States during the period under consideration.

Sanitary information from the Argentine Republic.

A dispatch of date of the 11th instant, from Buenos Ayres, says that up to that date there had been 20 deaths caused by bubonic plague in the districts of Cachaqui and Salta, Argentina. A dispatch of date of the 12th instant says that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Chile is at this time much improved.

Dispatches of date of the 11th and 12th instants show much excitement over the reported cure of 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by the use of Behring's diphtheria antitoxin. Following is a translation of the dispatch of the 11th instant:

There is published here to-day a statement of the marvelous cure of a case of phthisis pulmonalis, which was in the last stages of the disease. The cure was obtained by means of an injection of 1,000 units of Behring's serum, used in this case as a means of protection against diphtheria, to which the consumptive patient had been exposed. The results were truly wonderful. In a very short period the patient gained in weight from 46 to 75 kilograms. Bacteriological examination of the sputum from the case showed the disappearance of the Koch bacilli, and apparently complete cicatrization of the affected lung areas has taken place.

The physicians of this city show themselves very much interested in this case and the results, and are endeavoring to verify the qualities attributed to diphtheria antitoxin as a cure for consumption.

The report of the 12th instant is as follows:

The daily papers report a second cure of a case of phthisis pulmonalis by the use of diphtheria antitoxin. The case was that of a young girl 22 years old, who was restored to apparently good health by two single injections of the Behring's serum, which is, as everyone knows, a remedy used against diphtheria.

No bubonic plague in the city of Belem (Para).

A dispatch of date of the 6th instant states that at that date there were no cases of bubonic plague in that city. It is the capital of the State of the same name.

Mortuary report of Niteroy, State of Rio de Janeiro, month of October, 1904.

During the month of October, 1904, there were in all in Niteroy 173 deaths, divided as follows: Bubonic plague, 9; variola, 47; grippe, 2; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, 3; tuberculosis, 24; syphilis, 1; cancer, 2; diabetes, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 7; of the circulatory system, 9; of the respiratory system, 14; of the digestive system, 23; accidents during the puerperal state, 2; of congenital debility, 9; of senile debility, 1; from violent deaths, 2; and from diseases badly defined, 1.

Of those who died 90 were males, 167 were natives, and 6 were foreigners.

Mortuary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended December 11, 1904.

During the week ended the 11th instant, there were in all 351 deaths, of which number none was caused by yellow fever, although there was 1 new case of this disease. Plague was the cause of 12 deaths, with 40 new cases, and at the end of the week there were 98 cases of plague in Paulo Cândido Hospital. Variola caused 65 deaths, with 153 new cases, and at the end of the week there were 196 cases in São Sebastião Hospital. The deaths from variola were, 35 in hospital and the remainder in 9 of the 13 districts into which this city is divided. Five of the deaths from plague occurred in 4 of the city districts, and the remainder in the plague hospital.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever or enteric fever. Measles caused 1 death; whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 6; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 2; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 2; malarial fevers, 8; tuberculosis, 45—pulmonary variety, 44; syphilis, 1; cancer, 7; other general diseases, 5; deseases of the nervous system, 35; diseases of the respiratory system, 39; of the circulatory system, 44; of the digestive system, 29; of the urinary system, 12; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 15; senile debility, 1; violent deaths, suicides not included, 3; suicides, 2; and diseases badly defined, 2.

By ages the deaths were as follows: Less than 1 year old, 61; more than 1 and up to 5 years, 49; 5 to 10, 16; 10 to 20, 23; 20 to 30, 58; 30 to 40, 36; 40 to 50, 37; 50 to 60, 38; more than 60 years old, 31, and 2 whose ages were unknown. Males, 212; natives, 292; foreigners, 59.

The daily average number of deaths for the week was 50.14, in comparison with 48 during the previous week, and with 52.43 for the corresponding week of 1903. The coefficient of deaths per 1,000 of the population, estimated at 850,000, is 21.59.

The highest range of the thermometer was on the 6th instant, 32.5° C., and the lowest on the 10th instant, 20.6° C., with a daily average of 23.89° C.

The total rainfall for the week was 42.81 mm., with a daily average rainfall of 6.11 mm.

The city remains under military law, and no serious attempt has yet

been made to enforce the compulsory vaccination ordinance. The original proclamation of martial law was made for one month from date of issue, and will be extended to-day for an additional thirty days.

CANAL ZONE.

No deaths among employees of Canal Commission during month of December, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that by telegram just received from Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, governor of the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, we are advised that there have been no deaths among the employees of this Commission on the Canal Zone, during the past month of December.

Yours, respectfully,

J. G. WALKER,
Chairman of Commission.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports, December 1, as follows:

Number of emigrants for steamship *Mongolia* recommended, November 19, 1904, for rejection: For Honolulu, 4; for San Francisco, 52. Per steamship *America Maru*, November 29, 1904: For San Francisco, 1. Per steamship *China*, December 3, 1904: For Honolulu, 12; for San Francisco, 58.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis—Smallpox and vaccination.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, December 1, as follows:

During the week ended November 19, 1904, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued and there were inspected 2 vessels (steamers), 164 crew, and 2 cabin passengers. One case of elevated temperature on the steamship *Pera*, bound to Manila, was noted on bill of health. Manifests were viséed for 7,386 pieces of freight.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week among the foreign population, smallpox, 2 cases; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 2; tuberculosis, 1; among the natives, smallpox, 27 deaths, and tuberculosis, 34 deaths. The total reported mortality was 2 foreigners and 151 natives.

It will be observed that smallpox shows a decided increase, the reported cases and deaths having almost trebled, as compared with the previous week. This increase will doubtless persist until the cold weather abates.

During the week ended November 26, 1904, two supplemental bills of health were issued, and there were inspected 2 vessels, 322 crew, 55 cabin, and 55 steerage passengers. One case of high temperature on board the steamship *Indrawadi* was noted on the bill of health. Manifests were viséed for 25,696 pieces of freight; 2 pieces were disinfected and 3 pieces were inspected and passed.

January 13, 1905

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week, among foreigners, smallpox, 1 case; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 6; and scarlet fever, 6; among natives, smallpox, 44 deaths; diphtheria and scarlet fever, each 1 death; and tuberculosis, 45 deaths. The total reported mortality was, foreigners, 5; and natives, 173.

It will be observed that the smallpox morbidity reported, which is but a fraction of the actual number of cases occurring, is again higher this week, the total increasing from 29 to 45, a fair proportion of the victims being foreigners. Susceptible material is continually being introduced in the persons of those brought to Shanghai from the various foreign countries to engage in business pursuits, many of whom, on account of carelessness or some sentimental reason, are unvaccinated. Practically all of those unprotected by a comparatively recent vaccination—for instance, since reaching the adult state—have severe attacks of the disease.

The practice among Chinese of inoculating their children with smallpox, previously alluded to, furnishes, of course, very numerous artificial foci of infection to which every one is more or less exposed. Hence it would seem that all of the enlightened would be glad to take advantage of the protection afforded by vaccination, but there is a considerable number who, for no assignable reason, object to the operation.

It is interesting to study the comparative mortality from this disease during the last three years among the permanent resident Americans, British, and Germans.

	Estimated population.	Smallpox mortality.
American.....	.....	6
British.....	4,500	12
German.....	1,500	1

a Including missionaries.

Of the two latter countries each has a compulsory vaccination law, but in Germany the law is said to be much more rigidly enforced than in Great Britain. It seems, then, a strong testimonial in favor of such legislation that in Shanghai, where all are exposed to exactly the same conditions of contagion and resistance, those from a country where successful vaccination is required (Germany) should show a mortality of only 0.66 per thousand; that those from a country where possibly these requirements are not so rigidly enforced should suffer to the extent of 2.60 per thousand, while the mortality should rise among those from the United States, where no general vaccination law is in force, to 6.60 per thousand.

There have been no deaths and practically no cases, I believe, among those who have been recently successfully vaccinated.

While the above figures are in themselves insignificant, the matter seems to be worthy of comment because of the comparisons which may be drawn under conditions of exposure of each individual to contagion of the same degree of virulence, which are practically identical in every case.

There were no communicable diseases reported from outports.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, December 27 and January 3, as follows:

During the week ended December 24, 1904, bills of health were issued to 5 vessels going to ports in the United States; crews inspected, 154; cabin passengers, 5, 2 of them for Nassau; no sickness on board the vessels and all in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable disease entered the port during this week.

Transactions for the week ended December 31, 1904.—Three vessels were inspected at this port and bills of health issued for the United States. Crews inspected 75, in good health; no passengers.

Transactions for the month of December, 1904.—Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 12; crews inspected, 328; passengers inspected, 5. No sickness appeared in either crews or passengers.

Mortuary report for Cienfuegos for December, 1904.—Diseases of the liver, 1; diseases of the kidneys, 4; tuberculosis, 12; gastrointestinal diseases, 11; diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 13; old age, 4; pernicious malarial fever, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; osteosarcoma, 1; bronchitis, 2; chronic tetanus, 1; eclampsia, 1; hemiplegia, 1; carcinoma, 1; other causes, 2; total, 56.

There were no departures of any emigrants from this port for the Panama Canal Zone during December, 1904.

Reports from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Delgado reports, December 29, and January 4 and 5, as follows:

Transactions during the week ended December 24, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	20
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	840
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	370
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	789

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended December 24, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	18
Meningitis	5
Bronchitis	3
Cancer	2
Cachexia	1
Pneumonia	2
Diphtheria	2
Enteritis	1

Total number of deaths from all causes, 108.

Summary of inspection of vessels during year 1904.

During the week ended December 31, 1904.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	21
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	928
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	741
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides).....	294

January 13, 1905

During the year 1904 this station has cleared and inspected for United States ports 1,220 vessels, with 50,928 crew, carrying 30,714 passengers.

Mortuary report of Habana during the week ended December 31, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis.....	17
Meningitis.....	4
Bronchitis.....	5
Cancer.....	3
Enteric fever.....	1
Pneumonia.....	5
Cachexia.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Enteritis.....	1

Total number of deaths from all causes, 97.

Vaccination certificates issued to emigrants for the Canal Zone.

During the month of December, 1904, 14 certificates were issued to emigrants going to the Canal Zone. Of this number 4 were vaccinated on issuing the certificates, and 10 had good scars of successful vaccination.

Yellow fever on steamship Dora, from La Guaira and Colon.

HABANA, January 6, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington.

Austrian steamship *Dora* arrived evening of 4th from La Guaira and Colon, with 3 cases of yellow fever, which were sent to Las Animas hospital; 1 died last night. Passengers sent to Mariel; full report to-morrow by mail.

DELGADO.

HABANA, January 10, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

Another of the yellow-fever cases died this morning and the third will probably succumb before night.

DELGADO.

Report from Mantanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship King Frederick, from Tampico—Scarlet fever—Mortuary statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, January 3, as follows:

During the week ended December 31, 1904, bills of health were issued to 8 vessels bound to United States ports, in good sanitary condition.

The British steamship *King Frederick*, which arrived in this port December 24, from Tampico, Mexico, via Cardenas, Cuba, was held in precautionary quarantine by the Cuban authorities while in the harbor. One stowaway, a Jamaican by birth, was discovered on board shortly after leaving Tampico. He was not allowed to land either at Cardenas or Mantanzas, and proceeded to Philadelphia on the same

vessel. The facts of the case were noted on the bill of health. No sickness was observed aboard this vessel up to December 28, when she cleared for Philadelphia direct.

One case of scarlet fever with a fatal termination yesterday and one death from an infectious fever, probably enteric, were reported in the city during the past week.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas for the last eleven days of December, 1904.

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Enteritis, infantile .	1	105
Enteritis, tuberculous .	1	29
Tuberculosis, pulmonary .	5	27
Debility, congenital .	1	151
Hemorrhage, pulmonary .	1	99
Anæmia .	1	54
Rheumatism, acute articular .	1	47
Tumor, aneurismal .	1	81
Arterio-sclerosis .	1	81
Pneumonia .	1	93
Perforation, intestinal .	1	109
Fever, infectious .	1	179
Total.....	16	

Annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 12.16; estimated population, 48,000.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, December 16 and 23, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended December 3 there were registered 2 fresh cases of plague (and 2 deaths) in the district of Tukh, Province Kaliubieh.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore a fresh case of plague occurred on November 10.

Chile.—In Iquique, according to a report dated November 3, plague has broken out.

Cholera.

Russia.—During the period from November 23 to 29 the number of cases of cholera in the Caucasus increased considerably as compared with the preceding week, especially in the Government district of Eri-van, where, during the period mentioned, 915 cases were registered.

In Baku the number of new cases registered amounted to 53. In the Government district of Jelisavetpol 32 fresh cases of cholera were registered between November 22 and 26. Four new cases were registered in Tiflis during the period from November 23 to 29. In the Government district of Samara there occurred, during the week ended November 29, 162 fresh cases. In the district of Saratov the number of fresh cases of cholera amounted during the past week to 40, of which 19 terminated fatally. In the Astrakhan district 6 new cases were recorded. In the police district of Serachs, in the Trans-Caspian territory, there occurred 27 new cases and 20 deaths.

According to later bulletins, there occurred in the city of Baku,

between November 14 and 23, 29 fresh cases of cholera (with 10 deaths).

Turkey.—According to Official Bulletin No. 47, of December 5, there have occurred 313 fresh cases of cholera (and 230 deaths).

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from December 3 to 10 there were registered 1 fresh case of plague (and 1 death) in the Tukh district, and 1 case (1 death) in Port Said.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore 2 cases of plague occurred on November 16, on a coasting steamer sailing under the English flag, with native crew.

Japan.—On October 31, 2 cases of plague occurred among the crew of the English steamer *Scalda*, which sailed from Rangoon, via Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama, and Kobe to Moji. A third case occurred on November 3. All 3 patients died within a few days.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony during the period from November 5 to 12, 1 case of plague was registered, namely in Port Elizabeth.

Queensland.—According to a report dated November 5 another case of plague has occurred in Brisbane.

Cholera.

Russia.—According to the report of the plague commission, 3 fresh cases of cholera occurred in Batum between December 1 and 7. In Erivan, during the period in question, there were registered 1,018 cholera cases (with 661 deaths).

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 48 of December 12, 11 new cases (and 14 deaths) have been recorded.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 3 was higher than it has been since the end of September, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.6 per thousand of the population, and was thus higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 15.1 per thousand. One-half of the large towns and cities of Germany showed more unfavorable health conditions than Berlin. The death rate of the following cities was considerably higher than that of this place, namely: Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Munich, Königsberg, Breslau, Stettin, Halle, Cologne, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following places showed more favorable figures than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hanover, Rixdorf (with 15 per thousand), Charlottenburg (with 12.5), and Schöneberg (with 10.4). The rate of mortality among infants, amounting to 3.5 per year and thousand, was the same as the Hamburg rate, though much lower than the Leipzig figure. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs again showed a considerable increase, causing this week 106 deaths (including 10 from influenza). Acute intestinal diseases, on the other hand, showed a slight abatement, claiming only 27 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 76 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 35 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from scarlet fever, 8 deaths from measles, 6 deaths from diphtheria, and, finally, 6 persons died by violence.

Death rate in Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 10 was considerably lower than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.1 per thousand of the population, and corresponded almost exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. Only 8 of the large towns and cities of Germany had more favorable rates than Berlin during the week in question, viz., Nuremberg, Bremen, Hanover, Schöneberg (with 13 per thousand), Charlottenburg (with 12.7), etc. The following cities had considerably higher rates of mortality than Berlin, namely: Rixdorf (with 17.3), Hamburg, Munich, Frankfort-on-Main, Stuttgart, Dresden, Breslau, Königsberg, Leipzig, Halle, Brunswick, Cologne, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. During the past three weeks the number of deaths among infants remained about the same, the number of deaths among the higher-age classes alone having decreased. The rate of mortality of infants—3.5 per year and thousand—was lower than the Hamburg, Munich, and Leipzig figures. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs claimed 90 victims (including 19 from influenza). Acute intestinal diseases caused 30 deaths. Furthermore, there were registered 80 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 35 deaths from cancer, 12 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from measles. Finally, 4 persons died by violence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Plague on steamship Weybridge at London.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, December 15, 1904.]

The steamship *Weybridge*, from Rio de la Plata, arrived at London November 30. The sanitary authority reported a case of suspect plague in the person of a member of the crew. The ship was detained at Denton to land the patient, convey him to a hospital, and perform disinfection. Doctor Klein confirmed the diagnosis of plague.

The patient was isolated in the port hospital near the mouth of the Thames, while the vessel and effects were disinfected and measures taken for the destruction of rats on board. No passenger arrived by the *Weybridge*. The crew was placed under observation.

INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox mortality—Transactions of inspection service—Abstract of paper on plague transmission by rats and fleas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward Hume reports, December 10 and 17, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city.

	Week ended—		
	Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.
Plague attacks	88	.....	83
Plague deaths	74	76	72
Plague mortality per 1,000.	4.95	5.09	4.82
Smallpox deaths	5	14	19
Cholera deaths	a 1	2	2
Total deaths.....	685	723	693
Total mortality per 1,000	45.90	48.44	46.43

^a Case imported by sea. Death at the wharf.

Cholera was not epidemic, attacks being 2 and deaths 2 during the week. Both cases were imported, 1 from Kathiawar, in the province of Gujarat, and 1 from Elephanta, an island 7 miles away, across the harbor. Out of 83 plague cases, 5 were imported.

Transactions during the week ended December 17, 1904.

Sanitary certificate No. 65 (accompanying consular invoice No. 285 of 1904) and sanitary certificate No. 66 (accompanying consular invoice No. 286 of 1904) were issued on December 15, 1904, each for 4,000 baskets of onions shipped per steamship *Ischia* to Manila. The onions were grown at Lonaud, on the highlands of the Deccan, a place free from cholera.

Abstract of a paper on plague, rats, and fleas. By Capt. Glen Liston, M. D.

Plague is a rat disease which, under favoring circumstances, is not infrequently communicated to man. The disease may, therefore, be said to be accidental and certainly avoidable if there be a distance between rats and men. The idea that rats play the most important part in the spread of plague is no new one, for it was recognized by the ancients as well as by more recent authorities. If it is a rat's disease, then it is likely that the disease has its own distinct laws of origination and continuance among these animals. Such a study has been neglected. We must know more about the life and habits of rats, so far as these have a bearing on the spread of plague. There are two species of domestic rats: *Mus decumanus*, the common rat found in Europe, a burrowing rodent living in drains and cellars; and *Mus rattus*, the common rat of Bombay and the East generally, living often in the roofs of houses, and even in trees. The latter is more truly a domestic rat. Plague might rage as an epizootic among rats of the species *Mus decumanus* and man would have little chance of infection, but an epidemic of plague among rats of the species *Mus rattus* is very liable to be communicated to man.

The species of rat affected with plague has an important bearing on the spread of the disease in man, not from any inherent difference in the susceptibility to the disease in the particular disease, but because of the habits of the species. The disappearance of plague from Europe was coincident with the invasion of that continent by the brown rat and the displacement, by that species, of the black rat. While the habits of the black rat played an important part in the spread of plague, the habits of men encouraged or discouraged the prevalence of this species of rat. In Europe the brown rat displaced the black rat as solid buildings became erected, as drainage systems were developed, as stables were separated from dwelling houses, as shops, warehouses, and granaries were no longer used as human habitation. As stone and wooden floors displaced mud and rush-covered ground, as beds became used in place of heaps of straw, so the black rat was driven from his haunts, and the brown rat had it all his own way. Man and rats were separated from one another and plague ceased to trouble, for man played an important part in spreading the disease among rats. Rats, like men, are gregarious in their ways, with their quarters for the poor and

the well to do, some living on the refuse of the people and others installing themselves in the granaries of the rich.

There is little communication between these communities in the same village or town, and there must be still less communication between the rats of one town and those of another, except through human agency. Ships, railways, and roads, the means of conveyance of merchandise, are also the means by which rats are taken from one town to another, the rats being carried as "stowaways." This being a chance means of communication, the larger the means of transport the greater the chance; hence ships transfer rats more frequently than railway trains. Another habit of rats that has an important bearing on the spread of plague is their habit of migrating as a community when scared by an unusual mortality among themselves. In this habit they resemble man. Under these circumstances plague can be spread from one rat community to another rat community in the same town, and a fresh focus of infection set up. Further, the breeding season of rats plays an important part in the spread of plague, because (1) the number of susceptible individuals is increased, (2) the number of fleas (the transmitters of infection) is also greatly multiplied.

If plague is a rat disease, how is it communicated to man? As in the case of certain plants, reproduced by the means of intermediate hosts, so in the case of plague, the flea is the intermediate host. The plague bacillus finds in the flea's stomach a daily supply of the very food it requires, viz, animal blood. It is not acted on by the digestive juices of the flea, and is there securely protected from light, desiccating and other bacteria which act on the plague bacillus as weeds do on a delicate plant. The flea, however, being animate, not only affords favorable soil for the growth of plague bacilli, but transfers them by its bite to the animal body. The various species of fleas, with their own particular habits, require study. Flea-ridden animals often have their own characteristic flea. Rat fleas are seldom found on man, and the question therefore naturally arises as to how plague can be conveyed from rat to man or from man to rat by means of fleas. It depends on the migration of rats in the presence of an unusual mortality among themselves. They leave their fleas behind, to a large extent, and these in sheer hunger attack man and other animals. Experimental proof of this was seen in the case of an epidemic among guinea pigs and in the case of an outbreak of plague in a chawl (tenement house) in Bombay. While normally rat fleas are never found on guinea pigs, in the above case they swarmed on them, 18 being found on one sick guinea pig alone.

Under normal conditions the writer has found 1 rat flea on man among 246 human fleas. But in the case of the chawl referred to above, of 30 fleas caught on man, no less than 14 were rat fleas. Considering the experimental methods of plague infection in animals, we know that one or two bacilli are able to kill an animal if introduced by a hypodermic needle, while millions would be necessary by any other method. Which, then, would be likely to be the most common mode of infection? Granted that infection generally occurs through the skin, there is a mass of evidence against the introduction of the bacillus through accidental cuts and abrasions, and everything points to a definite hypodermic introduction of the virus by such an insect as the flea. The seasonal and endemic prevalence of plague may be

explained in terms of the habits of rats and fleas. Infection in neighboring towns and villages is chiefly conveyed by man to rats by means of rat fleas carried on clothing. There are many other facts in the epidemiology of plague which can be explained in no other way than by assuming the flea to be the carrier of infection; such facts, for instance, as the notorious infectivity of houses, particularly at night, and the efficacy of oil and tobacco as preventives against plague. As to preventive measures against plague, as it seems impossible to place a distance between rats and man except by years of sanitary improvement and education, the only method that holds out any hope of salvation now and until sanitary reforms are carried out is to acquire immunity to plague by inoculation.

Reports from Calcutta—Fumigation of vessels—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, December 8 and 15, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Scharzfels*, bound to Boston and New York, with a total crew of 63, and to the steamship *Terje Viken*, bound to Philadelphia, with a total crew of 44 or 47. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended December 3, 1904, there were 69 deaths from cholera and 8 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended November 29, 1904, there were 492 cases of and 421 deaths from plague.

During the week ended December 10, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Hohenfels*, bound to Boston and New York, with a total crew of 63. The usual precautions were taken, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended December 10, 1904, there were 72 deaths from cholera and 12 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended December 3, 1904, there were 938 cases and 735 deaths from plague.

In India, during the week ended November 26, 1904, there were 18,488 cases and 14,528 deaths from plague.

Increase in plague in Upper India.

With the advance of the cold weather plague is again growing worse in Upper India. Last week, December 3, the United Provinces had 4,425 deaths, an increase of 1,000 on the total of the previous week; the Punjab 2,446, an increase of 400; Mysore 1,157, an increase of nearly 600; Hyderabad State 768, an increase of 200. In the Bombay Presidency there were 6,770 deaths, an increase of 300. Elsewhere throughout India the disease remains about as before. The total for the entire country last week was 17,728 deaths. This is 3,000 more than the previous 7 days and 1,000 in excess of the returns of the corresponding week of last year.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Cholera and plague in various countries—Quarantine regulations—Typhus fever in Russia—Ankylostomiasis and trachoma in Germany—Beriberi in Natal—Pellagra in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports December 12 and 19 as follows:

During the week ended December 10, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Dec. 9	Città di Torino.....	New York	292	65	480	7
9	Prinzess Irene..... do	do	624	120	850	10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN ITALY.

For the week ended December 8, 1904, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—Cases were reported at Borzoli, S. Giovanni (Genova), Parolise (Avellino), Foligno (Ancona), Peschici (Foggia), Pomarico, Grassano (Potenza), and Castrogiovanni (Caltanissetta).

Measles.—There is an epidemic at Verolengo (Torino), but a few cases only are reported.

Diphtheria.—Cases reported in the provinces of Massa, Ravenna, and in the cities of Milan and Rome.

Enteric fever.—An epidemic is reported at Nule (Sassari). Some cases are reported in the provinces of Rome, Bergamo, and Milan.

EGYPT—PLAQUE.

Reports for the week ended November 24, show that in the province of Kalioubieh, Toukh district, November 19, 1904, 2 cases of pneumonia from plague occurred at El Amar and 1 death at the hospital. Another death in the hospital occurred November 21. Since the outbreak, September 3, 1904, the total number gives 13 cases and 8 deaths. No cases were reported elsewhere for the week.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decisions of the Egyptian permanent committee, dated November 18 and 24, quarantine regulations against arrivals from Salaya and Broach, India, were repealed. By decision of the same committee, dated November 21, quarantine regulations have been put in force against arrivals from Aden.

An unofficial telegram states that a case of bubonic plague was discovered at Port Said, December 8.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

From Mesopotamia, during the week ended November 14, 1904, there were reported 23 cases of Asiatic cholera with 14 deaths. Of these 8 cases and 5 deaths were at Suleimanieh. Since October 29 no cases have been reported at Bagdad.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board, Constantinople, November 9, the quarantine against arrivals from Bahrein Island, Persian Gulf, was reduced to forty-eight hours. The vessels, however, still undergo a disinfection, performed at a lazaretto of the Empire. The arrivals from Lingah, Persia, are also subjected to medical inspection and disinfection.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Dutch East Indies.—By decree of October 26, the port of Brisbane, Queensland, has been declared to be free from plague.

Roumania.—By decree dated November 15, 1904, quarantine regulations against Smyrna were repealed.

Austria-Hungary.—By a circular dated October 17, Baku was declared to be infected with cholera.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA.

In the Serachs district, trans-Caspian province, from October 31 to November 7, 1904, 4 cases of cholera were reported. In the city of Baku 6 cases and 2 deaths were reported during the first week of November. At Balachany, among laborers in the naphtha works, 5 cases and 3 deaths occurred. In the Ervan government cases of cholera occurred, especially among workmen employed in the construction of the Djulfa Railroad. From October 15 to November 7, in the Nachitshewan district, 39 cases and 23 deaths were reported among laborers. In the Sharuro-Daralages district up to date of November 7, 93 cases and 38 deaths occurred. On November 7, 1 case was discovered on a railroad train arriving at Tiflis from Ervan.

At Astrakan and in its environs 3 cases occurred from October 31 to November 3. Since the outbreak of the epidemic there were reported from Astrakan a total number of 32 cases and 23 deaths. No fresh cases occurred between November 3 and 9.

In the city of Saratov 2 cases and 3 deaths occurred from November 1 to 8; at Zarizyn, in the government of Saratov, 8 cases and 6 deaths. At Uweka, near Saratov, and in the Kamishin district, no fresh cases have occurred since November 1.

In the city of Samara no further cases were reported after date of October 24, and in the government of Samara the number of cases had considerably lessened. During the week ended November 8 only 26 cases were registered; 75 occurred during the previous week. The greatest number of cases occurred, as before, in the villages of the Nikolajewsk and Nowonsensk districts. Among prisoners transported from Samara to Ufa 1 fatal case occurred on November 3.

TYPHUS—RUSSIA.

At Kiew, Russia, in the middle of November, the number of cases of typhus fever and scarlatina had increased to such an extent that the hospitals were insufficient to accommodate the patients. The health office has requested the services of a supervising surgeon, to whom could be trusted the management of all places in which indigent workmen were assembled, the medical inspection of people suffering from

typhus fever, and the disinfection and other sanitary measures adapted to stamp out the epidemic. By reason of the threatening danger of Asiatic cholera, the entire medical personnel on duty in the health office is occupied in carrying out house-to-house inspections. Dwellings with two or four rooms have been rented for the purpose of isolating patients.

BERIBERI—NATAL.

Among 451 Chinese arrived at Durban by sea early in October, 61 cases of beriberi were found.

During the week ended December 17, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Dec. 15	Vincenzo Florio	New York	193	35	280	8
17	Patria.....	do	180	40	320	3

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended December 15, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There are epidemics at S. Vito, S. Pancrazio, and Vernole. Cases are reported in 10 other communes of the province of Lecce, where the authorities are carrying out active measures in order to outroot the disease. Cases are reported at Palermo and in the provinces of Treviso, Vincenza, Potenza, and Genoa.

Enteric fever.—Cases are reported in Rome and in the communes of Stagno Lombardo and Spinadesco (Cremona) and at Messina.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported at Messina and Valguarnera (Caltanissetta).

Scarlatina.—An epidemic prevails at Jovençan (Aosta district).

Measles.—A severe epidemic is reported at Frasso Telesino (Benevento) and many cases at Rivamonte and Seren (Belluno) and at Sassocorvaro (Pesaro.)

PLAQUE—EGYPT.

Two cases of plague pneumonia were reported, November 26 and 29, at El Amar, Toukh district, province of Kaliubieh. Both proved fatal. The total number since the outbreak, September 3, gives 15 cases and 10 deaths.

PERIM—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Arrivals at Perim from Aden are subjected to the measures prescribed by the Venice Convention.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

In Mesopotamia, during the week ended November 21, there were reported 80 cases and 60 deaths at Pendjovine and 4 cases and 3 deaths at Suleimanié. The reappearance of cholera at Suleimanié was caused by the return from the summer's sojourn in Persian territory of a nomadic tribe, Tehaf, composed of 10,000 tents.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board, dated November 30, vessels having pilgrims aboard and proceeding from Aden are subjected to 5 days' quarantine, to disinfection, and destruction of rats and mice. For vessels without pilgrims the same measures must be adopted, but the quarantine is reduced to 48 hours. Arrivals from Bassora having pilgrims aboard are subjected to 10 days' quarantine and disinfection; without pilgrims, to 5 days' quarantine and disinfection.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA.

From November 8 to 16 there were reported 46 cases and 28 deaths in Nachitsewan district, Russia; 74 cases and 55 deaths in Sharuro-Daralages district, and 3 cases in Erivan district (government of Erivan, Caucasus), making a total number since the outbreak of the epidemic of 254 cases and 134 deaths. In the government of Baku, in 3 villages of Dshewat district, 20 people died of cholera during the period covered by the report. In 2 camps of nomads near the Persian frontier 10 cases occurred; in the city of Baku there were 7 cases, and at the naphtha works of Balachany 1 case. In 12 villages of Samara government (Nikolajewsk district) 64 cases were reported. No fresh cases occurred in the cities of Astrakhan and Saratov. Sixteen cases, however, were reported in the Krassnojar district (government of Astrakhan) and 21 cases with 14 deaths at Zarizyn (government of Saratov). In the Transcaspian province 3 cases were reported in the Serachs district.

LUXEMBURG—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases of infectious diseases were registered in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg during the fortnight from November 1 to 15: Enteric fever 11, diphtheria 7, whooping cough 4, scarlatina 17, smallpox 1, and puerperal fever 2.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the month of October, 1904, there were reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1,450 cases and 267 deaths from infectious diseases, namely, smallpox, 7 cases and 2 deaths; measles, 95 cases and 5 deaths; diphtheria, 51 cases and 15 deaths; whooping cough, 193 cases and 8 deaths; enteric fever, 187 cases and 11 deaths; relapsing fever, 131 cases and 11 deaths; dysentery, 15 cases and 2 deaths; anthrax, 10 cases and 5 deaths; scarlatina, 719 cases and 208 deaths; trachoma, 15 cases; parotitis epidemica (mumps), 17 cases; influenza, 1 case, and erysipelas, 9 cases.

GERMANY—ANKYLOSTOMIASIS AND TRACHOMA

In the Arnsberg district, from November 9 to 30, there were reported 115 cases of ankylostomiasis and 148 cases of trachoma.

ITALY—PELLAGRA.

The minister of the interior has sent to all the prefects of the Kingdom of Italy a special circular directing the careful inspection of maize, and insisting upon all cases of pellagra being reported by attending physicians.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Communicable diseases—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 3, 9, and 14, as follows:

During the week ended November 26, 1904, bills of health were granted to 3 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 360 crew and 253 passengers; 126 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected.

As regards quarantinable disease, sanitary conditions in Japan continue satisfactory.

During the week ended December 3, 1904, three steamships, having an aggregate personnel of 454 crew and 858 passengers, were inspected; 193 steerage passengers were bathed and 227 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

A report of communicable diseases in Yokohama for the week ended November 26, 1904, has been received as follows: Enteric fever, 7 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *China* recommended December 14 for rejection: For Honolulu, 3.

MAURITIUS.

Plague in 1902 and 1903.

[From the Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department for 1903, published in the Bulletin Sanitaire, Belgium.]

The epidemic of plague which broke out in 1902 may be considered as having virtually come to an end in March, 1903. Sporadic cases occurred, however, during the succeeding quarter, and the disease recovered its virulence in July. The epidemic reached its culminating point in October, when all the districts of the island were infected. A slight decrease showed itself in November and December, but there was no real improvement until the middle of January, 1904, and the disease completely and suddenly disappeared at the commencement of the following month.

The outbreak in 1903, after all that had been done to prevent its recurrence, disappointed the sanitary authorities and again demonstrated that the propagation of plague is due entirely to rats. The number of these rodents found in the city was considerable in 1903.

It is worthy of note that when cyclones and heavy rains occur in the early part of the year large numbers of rodents are destroyed.

In 1903 none of those meteorological phenomena occurred, which prevent the almost unlimited reproduction of rodents. These vermin find a medium suitable to their development in the ill-constructed, neglected, and unhealthy houses in which the greater part of the people are lodged, and the deplorable familiarity in which human beings live with the lowest animals, a familiarity favored by social prejudices which are not confined to the ignorant classes, contributes to the propagation of the disease existing among rats. Many persons who have suffered from these conditions have consented to apply for measures of disinfection and have abandoned their houses as soon as dead rats have been found on the premises.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Mortuary statistics—Summary of yellow fever cases in Panama since November 1, 1904—Vessels cleared for ports in the United States—Smallpox on steamship Loa from Peruvian ports and on steamship Westphalia from St. Thomas—Additional cases of yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, December 21 and 27 and January 2 and 3, as follows:

During the week ended December 19, 1904, 4 deaths were officially reported, as follows: December 15, 1 Jamaican, rheumatism, 1 Venezuelan, tuberculosis (died in Colon hospital); December 16, 1 Panaman, dropsy; December 19, 1 Panaman, chronic enteritis.

I have been officially informed by the chief quarantine officer that the following cases of yellow fever have been reported in the city of Panama since November 1, 1904: One case on November 21, an Italian, recovered; 1 case on December 5, Spaniard, recovered; 1 case on December 8, Canadian, convalescent in hospital; 1 case on December 11, Scotchman, still in hospital.

These patients were all residents of Panama and were promptly isolated in the hospital at Ancon.

No cases have been discovered in the city of Colon since the 1 case which was reported on November 9, 1904.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States, and have been granted bills of health:

American steamship *Allianca* for New York, December 21, with 66 crew and 45 passengers.

U. S. S. *Yankee* for Hampton Roads, December 22, with 338 officers and men and 377 marines.

British steamship *Dictator* for New Orleans, December 23, via Mexican ports, with 38 crew and 2 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans, via Limon, December 24, with 32 crew and 13 passengers.

The steamship *Loa*, of the Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores, developed 2 cases of smallpox on the voyage from Arequipa, Peru, to Panama. One of these cases was removed from the ship at Callao, and the other was isolated aboard ship on December 13, and removed from the ship at Panama on December 21. All necessary precautions were taken, the passengers being vaccinated at Callao and again at

Panama before disembarking. Five passengers in transit for the United States and other foreign ports were refused passage by the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the United Fruit Company Line. The United Fruit Company Line also refused to take 80 members of the opera troupe, among whom the disease appeared on the *Loa* to Limon. These people are being held under observation here, and should no disease break out among them those who so desire will be granted passage by the Panama Railroad steamer which sails on the 28th instant. The opera troupe referred to will take a ship from here to Veracruz, Mexico.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

During the week ended December 24, 1904, 6 deaths have been officially reported as follows: 1 Panaman, stomach trouble; 1 Jamaican, pneumonia; 1 Jamaican, lobar pneumonia (died in Colon Hospital); 1 Colombian, phthisis pulmonalis; 1 Panaman, epilepsy; 1 West Indian, arterio-sclerosis.

Except the case of smallpox, which was removed from the steamship *Loa* on December 21, no cases of quarantinable disease have been reported either in Panama or Colon.

During the week ended December 31, 1904, the following vessels have cleared for ports in the United States and have been granted bills of health:

American steamship *Advance*, for New York, December 28, with 61 crew and 28 passengers.

British schooner *Cartagena*, for New York via San Blas coast, December 29, with 8 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Nicaraguan*, for New Orleans via Jamaica and Mexican ports, December 29, with 46 crew and 30 passengers.

American steamship *Orizaba*, for New York, December 30, with 60 crew and 11 passengers.

German steamship *Boundbrook*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, December 30, with 31 crew and 2 passengers.

During the week ended December 31, 1904, there have been 5 deaths officially reported as follows:

December 28, 1 Jamaican, female, 27 years, malaria; 1 Panaman, female, 3 months, diarrhea. December 30, 1 Panaman, female, 15 years, burns; 1 Jamaican, female, 37 years, fever; 1 Chinese, male, 24 years, fever.

The total number of deaths officially reported during the month of December was 34, which in a population officially estimated at 8,000 would give an annual death rate of 51 per thousand.

On December 31 a case of smallpox was discovered by the quarantine officer on board the German steamship *Westphalia* in the person of a negro laborer who had shipped twelve days before at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, at which place the disease was undoubtedly contracted. The case was promptly removed from the ship and isolated. The necessary disinfection was done and all unprotected persons on the vessel were vaccinated.

Since my last report, dated December 27, 1904, I have been officially informed that 3 more cases of yellow fever have been reported in the city of Panama—one case on December 30 and 2 cases on January 1. One of the latter cases has terminated fatally.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Smallpox in the islands—Inspection and fumigation of vessels bound for ports in the United States—Quarantine transactions, October, 1904.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, November 18, 25, and 27, as follows:

During the week ended November 12, 1904, there were no quarantinable diseases reported for the city of Manila.

Smallpox.—The smallpox situation referred to in my letter of November 3, 1904, does not seem to have changed materially. In the island of Marinduque it is reported to be very severe. Since my last report the disease has been detected on two vessels, the cases on one of which no doubt came from the infected districts.

No vessels cleared for ports in the United States during the week.

During the week ended November 19, 1904, there were no quarantinable diseases reported in the city of Manila.

The following vessels cleared for United States ports:

November 14, 1904, the British steamship *Knight of St. George*, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Crew inspected on board at the hour of sailing.

November 14, 1904, the British steamer *Sellasia*, for Boston and New York via Cebu. Vessel was fumigated throughout. Personnel will be inspected at Cebu.

November 15, 1904, the U. S. army transport *Sheridan* cleared for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu, with 182 crew, 95 cabin, and 576 steerage passengers. Vessel was partially fumigated with sulphur at Mariveles. The steerage passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected with steam. All cargo on manifests was inspected and all suspicious containers and their contents were sent to Mariveles for disinfection. All other articles that were passed were labeled.

QUARANTINE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports	9
Foreign ports	32
Domestic ports	177
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	80
Total	300

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	8
Foreign ports	44
Domestic ports	176
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	2
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	71
Total	303

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	1,722
Steerage	6,054
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	3
Steerage	215
Total	7,994

Persons remaining in quarantine from September	0
Persons detained in quarantine	44
Persons remaining in quarantine October 31	6
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox	1
Vessels disinfected	1
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	2
Vessels remaining in quarantine from September	0
Vessels entering quarantine	1
Vessels remaining in quarantine October 31	0

PORT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	0
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	0
Total	2

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	3
Steerage	125
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	0
Total	128

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	120
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	0

Vessels in quarantine	0
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Persons vaccinated:

On steamers—	
Crew	481
Passengers	141
On sailing vessels—	
Crew	301
Passengers	11
Total	934

Crew on arriving steamers inspected	10,408
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	842
Persons quarantined for observation, suspects and contacts	155
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	1,156
Persons remaining in quarantine from September	0
Vessels remaining in quarantine from September	0
Vessels detained in quarantine	2
Vessels disinfected	4
Sailing vessels disinfected	0
Steamers partially disinfected	3
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin	10

January 13, 1906

Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	8
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels, smallpox.....	2
Pieces of baggage disinfected on steamers.....	3,204
Pieces of baggage disinfected on sailing vessels.....	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on steamers.....	0
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed on sailing vessels.....	0

(Outgoing.)

Vessels remaining in quarantine from September	0
Steamers sailing without quarantine, inspected and passed.....	10
Sailing vessels sailing without quarantine, inspected and passed.....	0
Steamers disinfected.....	8
Sailing vessels disinfected.....	0
Crew on steamers inspected	521
Crew on sailing vessels inspected	0
Passengers on steamers inspected	656
Passengers on sailing vessels inspected	0
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	662
Persons vaccinated	0
Pieces of baggage disinfected	1,212
Pieces of baggage inspected and passed	942

PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports.....	1
Foreign ports.....	7
Domestic ports.....	128
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	0
Domestic ports.....	26
Total	162

Vessels inspected:

Stammers from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	6
Domestic ports.....	138
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports.....	1
Domestic ports.....	212
Total	357

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	234
Steerage	1,426
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	2
Steerage	547
Total	2,209

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	4,186
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected	1,398
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	0
Persons detained in quarantine.....	0
Persons vaccinated	124
Vessels disinfected	0
Steamers fumigated to exterminate vermin.....	0
Sailing vessels fumigated to exterminate vermin	0
Vessels detained in quarantine	0
Cases of quarantinable diseases detected on vessels.....	0

PORT OF ILOILO.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	5
Domestic ports.....	65
To sailing vessels for—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports.....	84
Total	154

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	6
Domestic ports.....	69
Sailing vessels from—	
United States ports.....	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports.....	77
Total	152

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers—	
Cabin	298
Steerage.....	1,516
On sailing vessels—	
Cabin	1
Steerage	105
Total	1,920

Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	2,797
Crew on arriving sailing vessels inspected.....	867
Persons vaccinated	484
Persons bathed and effects disinfected	44

PORT OF JOLO.

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from foreign ports.....	1
Passengers on arriving boats inspected:	
On steamers—	
Cabin	0
Steerage	0
Crew on arriving steamers inspected.....	59
Vessels in quarantine.....	0

PORTO RICO.

Report from Ponce—Vital statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Torres reports, December 16, as follows:

Vital statistics of the city of Ponce during the month of November, 1904.

Diseases of—		Diseases of—Continued.	
Digestive system	52	Enteric fever.....	4
Nervous system	9	Puerperal fever.....	1
Circulatory system	11	Metritis.....	3
Respiratory system	10	Old age	2
Malarial fever	11	Atony of the uterus.....	1
Tuberculosis	16	Without official data.....	33
Hydrcemia	10		
Anæmia, inanition.....	16	Total	204
Cancer.....	4	November, 1903:	
Grippe.....	4	Deaths.....	132
Congenital malformation.....	6	Births	126
Accidents	1	November, 1904:	
Nephritis	1	Deaths.....	204
Tetanus infantile	9	Births	83

VENEZUELA.

Report from La Guaira—Yellow fever at Caracas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports, December 17, as follows:

Yellow fever is present in Caracas. I saw this week an unmistakable case in a foreigner who had not been away from Caracas for months before his attack.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of British bark Austria from Rio de Janeiro—Health of the Island.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, December 20, as follows:

During the week ended December 17, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 5 sailing vessels with 304 crew, 29 steerage and 12 cabin passengers. Of this number, I inspected 6 steamships, 4 sailing vessels, 296 crew, 29 steerage, and 12 cabin passengers, of whom 7 of the crew, 8 steerage and 5 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. There were 6 deck passengers in transit for Martinique.

On December 12 I fumigated and issued a certificate to the British bark *Austria*, 40 days from Rio de Janeiro, where a case of suspicious illness had been removed on October 31, but which, on a thorough examination, proved not to be plague. The fumigation at this port was done to kill rats and other vermin. This bark called at Barbados December 11 for orders, bound to Gulfport, Miss., in sand ballast, with 18 crew, all well.

The general sanitary condition of this island is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—Lourenço Marques.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of October, 1904. Total number of deaths, 37, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Sierra Leone.—Two weeks ended December 3, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 41. No contagious diseases.

AUSTRIA—Vienna.—Month of September, 1904. Estimated population, 1,797,992. Total number of deaths, 2,196, including diphtheria 25, measles 13, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 2, and from phthisis pulmonalis 379.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended December 23, 1904. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended December 24, 1904. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended December 22, 1904. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended December 24, 1904. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended November 15, 1904. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 273, including yellow fever 1, smallpox 43, plague 1, and 39 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including enteric fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

FORMOSA.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 2,905,796. Total number of deaths not reported. Thirteen deaths from enteric fever and 42 deaths from plague reported.

GERMANY—Weimar.—Month of November, 1904. Estimated population, 30,606. Total number of deaths, 36, including enteric fever 2, and 2 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended December 18, 1904. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 17, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19.2 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended December 17, 1904. Estimated pop-

ulation, 285,089. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 3, measles 5, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 5, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand six hundred and ninety-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 32, scarlet fever 6, diphtheria 12, whooping cough 20, enteric fever 4, and 16 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,322 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 5 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 8 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 10, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz., 5.1, and the highest in Dundalk, viz., 31.9, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 192 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 2, measles 10, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 39 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 10, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19.7 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,726,236. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 12.3, and the highest in Glasgow, viz., 23.1 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 653, including diphtheria 3, measles 10, scarlet fever 1, and 38 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of August, 1904. Population, 256,804. Total number of deaths, 368, including enteric fever 6, measles 2, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis 5, whooping cough 1, and 46 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Florence.—Month of August, 1904. Population, 216,736. Total number of deaths, 339, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 7, measles 3, whooping cough 3, and 41 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Milan.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 529,571. Total number of deaths, 761, including diphtheria 13, enteric fever 26, and 93 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Naples.—Month of June, 1904. Estimated population, 463,172. Total number of deaths, 1,344, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 4, measles 8, whooping cough 1, and 129 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—Parish of Portland.—Two weeks ended December 24, 1904. Estimated population 40,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from enteric fever.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended December 24, 1904. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended November 30, 1904. Estimated

population, 154,727. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Week ended October 29, 1904, and two weeks ended November 12 and 19, 1904. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths, not reported. No contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended December 3, 1904. Estimated population, 197,070. Total number of deaths, 195, including diphtheria 3, and 1 from enteric fever.

Two weeks ended December 17, 1904. Total number of deaths, 193, including diphtheria 1, and 3 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Barcelona*.—Ten days ended December 20, 1904. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 312, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 14, whooping cough 2, smallpox 11, and 25 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended December 8, 1904, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate population of 808,000, show a total of 511 deaths, including diphtheria 7, measles 5, smallpox 1, whooping cough 4, and 65 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Three weeks ended December 23, 1904. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious diseases.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to January 13, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American Consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.]

[**NOTE.**—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 31-Dec. 13	.....	4	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 10	.....	182	
Russian Empire:				
Astrachan District	Nov. 23-29	6	.....
Jelisavetpol District.....	Nov. 22-26	32	.....
Samara District	Nov. 23-29	162	.....
Saratov District	do	40	19	
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Serachs.....	do	27	20	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-23	29	10	
Batum.....	Dec. 1-7	3	.....
Eriwan	do	1,018	661	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4	.....
Turkey	Nov. 28-Dec. 12	324	244	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15 .....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Dec. 11	4	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6	3	2	From Austrian ss. Dora from La Guaira and Colon.
Mexico:				
Oaxaca—				
Juchitan	Dec. 18-24	2	1	
Veracruz—				
(Coatzacoalcos, Texis-tepec, and Veracruz.)	Dec. 11-31	5	2	
Panama:				
Panama	Dec. 1-31	7	.....
Venezuela:				
Caracas	Dec. 17	1	.....

PLAQUE.

Arabia:				
Crater	Nov. 27-Dec. 9	25	23	
Hedjouf (plague hospitals)	Nov. 27-Dec. 9	13	3	
Shaikh Othman	Nov. 27-Dec. 9	3	4	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Dec. 10 .....	.....	9	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15 .....	.....	1	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 7-Dec. 11	114	46	
Egypt:				
Port Said	Dec. 4-10	1	1	
Tukh District	Nov. 27-Dec. 1	3	3	
Formosa	Oct. 1, 2	45	42	
Great Britain:				
London	Nov. 30	1	.....	On ss. Weybridge from the Rio de la Plata.
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	40,898	30,844	
Madras Presidency	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	2,191	1,705	
Bengal	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	1,826	1,435	
United Provinces	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	11,681	10,116	
Punjab	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	7,419	6,031	
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	2,386	2,040	
Mysore State	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	2,412	1,811	
Hyderabad State	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	3,575	2,958	
Central India	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	1,863	1,605	
Rajputana	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	1,289	1,121	
Kashmir	Oct. 29-Nov. 26	258	154	
Grand total .....	.....	75,798	59,820	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 5-19	1	3	

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 12-25	90	10	
Austria-Hungary:				
Prague	Dec. 4-11	25	.....
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 27-Dec. 10	27	1	
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-15 .....	.....	43	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 6-Dec. 11	446	155	
China:				
Shanghai	Nov. 12-26 .....	.....	71	
France:				
Lyon	Dec. 3-10	1	.....
Paris	Dec. 11-17	4	1	
Great Britain:				
Bradford	Dec. 3-17	9	.....
Dundee	Dec. 11-17	1	.....
Glasgow	Dec. 10-23	1	.....
Leeds	Dec. 18-24	4	.....
London	Dec. 11-24	11	.....
Manchester	Dec. 11-17	1	.....
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 4-24	47	.....
Nottingham	Dec. 11-24	7	.....
South Shields	Dec. 4-24	8	2	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Dec. 13 .....	.....	33	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-25 .....	.....	2	
Italy:				
Catania	Dec. 9-22 .....	.....	2	
Milan	Dec. 1-31	1	.....
Palermo	Dec. 11-17	21	3	
Mexico:				
Mexico	Nov. 20-Dec. 3	3	1	
Norway:				
Christiana	Dec. 11-17 .....	.....	1	
Panama:				
Colon	Dec. 13-31	2	.....
Russia:				
Moscow	Nov. 27-Dec. 17	17	4	
Odessa	Dec. 10-17	4	.....
St. Petersburg	Dec. 4-10	5	.....
Warsaw	Nov. 12 .....	.....	5	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1-20 .....	.....	28	
Cadiz	Nov. 1-30 .....	.....	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Nov. 13-19 .....	.....	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 4-18 .....	.....	34	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.
Acapulco	Dec. 17	6,000	7							
Do	Dec. 24	6,000	7							
Aix la Chapelle	Nov. 26	145,277	39	6						
Alexandretta	Dec. 3	9,000	7							
Do	Dec. 10	9,000	6							
Amherstburg	Dec. 24	2,250	1							
Do	Dec. 31	2,250								
Amsterdam	Dec. 17	550,150	170	24						
Do	Dec. 24	550,150	212	35						
Antofagasta	Nov. 30	18,000	15	5						
Antwerp	Dec. 10	294,669	98							
Do	Dec. 17	294,669	91							
Athens	Dec. 10	200,000		8						
Barmen	do	150,212	38	2						
Barranquilla	Dec. 19	42,000	15	1						
Belfast	Dec. 17	358,693	149							
Belize	Dec. 29	9,100	8							
Berlin	Dec. 3	2,000,202	614	76						
Do	Dec. 10	2,011,202	593	80						
Birmingham	Dec. 17	537,965	209							
Do	Dec. 24	537,965	194							
Bombay	Dec. 6	776,006	723	74	76	2	14			
Bristol	Dec. 17	356,647	176							
Do	Dec. 24	356,647	126							
Brunswick	Dec. 17	130,000								
Do	Dec. 24	130,000								
Brussels	Dec. 10	575,896	161	20						
Do	Dec. 17	575,896	191	25						
Budapest	Nov. 27	804,250								
Do	Dec. 10	804,250								
Calcutta	Dec. 3	847,796	569	19	8	69				
Cape Town	Nov. 26	190,000								
Catania	Dec. 15	153,523	82	2						
Do	Dec. 22	153,523	97	2						
Christiania	Dec. 17	224,000	63							
Coburg	Dec. 3	23,148	7							
Do	Dec. 10	23,148	2							
Cognac	do	19,483	7	2						
Do	Dec. 17	19,483	7	1						

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Cologne.....	Dec. 3	417,725	164	42							1	6	15	4
Do.....	Dec. 10	417,725	148	41							2	6	5	2
Colon.....	Dec. 25	8,000	6											
Constantinople.....	Dec. 11	800,000	307					20	6		1			
Do.....	Dec. 18	800,000	266					14	6	1	1			
Copenhagen.....	Dec. 3	500,000	110	14							2		3	
Do.....	Dec. 10	500,000	103	12							2		4	
Corunna.....	Dec. 17	50,000	23	7										
Crefeld.....	Dec. 10	110,389	31											
Do.....	Dec. 17	110,389	28											
Dublin.....	do.....	378,994	197	45					2			1	6	
Dundee.....	do.....	163,535	56						1	1				
Edinburgh.....	do.....	331,977	97									1	3	
Fiume.....	Dec. 11	40,000										2		
Do.....	Dec. 18	40,000												
Flushing.....	Dec. 17	19,105	7											
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Dec. 10	317,500	102									1	1	
Do.....	Dec. 17	317,500	84									1		2
Geneva.....	Dec. 3	111,000	27									1		
Do.....	Dec. 10	111,000	47											
Girgenti.....	Dec. 17	25,069	17											
Glasgow.....	Dec. 23	798,357	407						4	1	5	3	26	
Gothenburg.....	Dec. 10	135,314	52	10							1		5	
Halifax.....	Dec. 17	135,314	39	8							1			1
Hamburg.....	Dec. 22	751,842	205								3	1	1	3
Havre.....	Dec. 10	130,196	53	8							2	1		2
Hull.....	Dec. 17	253,865	116								1	1	4	5
Iquique.....	Nov. 19	30,000	35											
Do.....	Nov. 26	30,000	30											
Do.....	Dec. 3	30,000	33											
Karachi.....	Dec. 4	108,644	78											
Kingston, Canada.....	Dec. 30	18,444	6											
La Rochelle.....	Dec. 11	31,553	15	4										
Do.....	Dec. 18	31,553	3											
Las Palmas.....	Dec. 10	49,500	18											
Do.....	Dec. 17	49,500	23											
Lausanne.....	Dec. 3	50,800	8											
Do.....	Dec. 10	50,800	15											
Leeds.....	Dec. 17	450,142	113	5					1	1	1		1	
Leipzig.....	Dec. 10	496,370	177	22					1	7	8	1		
Leith.....	Dec. 17	80,508	29									3		
Licata.....	do.....	25,000	11	2					1	2				
Liverpool.....	do.....	723,430	327						6	1	4	4	24	2
Do.....	Dec. 24	723,430	268						2	4	7	21	1	
Livingston, Guatemala.....	Dec. 28	3,500	2											
London.....	Dec. 17	6,907,756	2,322											
Lyon.....	Dec. 10	500,000	190	28										
Madras.....	Dec. 2	509,346	305											
Manchester.....	Dec. 17	543,969	231	23										
Mainz.....	do.....	90,000	23	3										
Mannheim.....	Dec. 10	155,735	42											
Do.....	Dec. 17	155,735	41											
Mazatlan.....	do.....	20,000	21											
Do.....	Dec. 24	20,000	21											
Messina.....	Dec. 10	107,000	29	2										
Mexico.....	Nov. 26	368,777	312	28					1	2			1	
Do.....	Dec. 3	368,777	280	24						3	3			2
Do.....	Dec. 10	368,777	311	17					1					4
Monte Cristo.....	Dec. 24	3,000	0											
Moscow.....	Dec. 3	1,173,427	656	36					2		4	23	12	4
Do.....	Dec. 10	1,173,427	600	16					2		1	14	13	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Dec. 17	225,362	91											
Nottingham.....	do.....	246,000	99											
Nuremberg.....	Dec. 3	275,000	87	12										
Do.....	Dec. 10	275,000	89	9										
Odessa.....	Dec. 10	492,000	228	23										
Do.....	Dec. 17	492,000	208	27										
Palermo.....	do.....	330,000	123	8					3					
Panama.....	Dec. 24	20,000												
Paris.....	Dec. 17	2,660,559	927	216					1	8			4	2
Plymouth.....	do.....	114,000	60						2	1	8	1		

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Port au Prince	Dec. 12	60,000	26								
Do	Dec. 19	60,000	16								
Prague	Dec. 10	226,972	136	31							
Puerto Cabello	Nov. 5	14,000	11	2							
Do	Nov. 12	14,000	10	1							
Do	Nov. 19	14,000	12	2							
Do	Nov. 26	14,000	16	2							
Do	Nov. 30	14,000	11	2							
Puerto Cortez	Dec. 29	3,400	0								
Quebec	Dec. 24	70,000	.....							
Rheims	Dec. 18	108,385	41	10							
Rotterdam	Dec. 17	369,671	119	.....						
Sagua la Grande	do	21,342	8								
Do	Dec. 24	21,342	7								
St. John, N. B.	Dec. 31	42,000	19	1							
St. Petersburg	Dec. 10	1,500,000	724	131							
St. Stephen	Dec. 31	2,840	2								
Balford	Dec. 17	228,983	95	13							
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Dec. 10	40,000	10	1							
Do	Dec. 17	40,000	12	1							
Santander	Dec. 18	53,574	26								
Singapore	Nov. 12	97,111	191	28	1						
Do	Nov. 19	97,111	194	33	2						
San Feliu de Guixols	Dec. 18	11,333	3								
Smyrna	Oct. 2	60,000	71	18	1						
Do	Oct. 9	60,000	68	24	1						
Solingen	Dec. 3	48,187	13								
Southampton	Dec. 17	112,500	23	4							
South Shields	do	107,334	54	3							
Stockholm	Dec. 3	309,496	76	13							
Stuttgart	Dec. 10	309,496	103	17							
Tangier	Dec. 8	176,318	85	2							
Trapani	Dec. 17	40,000	.....							
Trieste	do	61,477	12								
Do	Dec. 3	191,092	105								
Tuxpam	Dec. 10	191,092	137								
Venice	Dec. 20	15,000	8								
Do	Nov. 19	167,741	58	5							
Vienna	Dec. 26	167,741	63	4							
Do	Dec. 10	1,816,303	581	33							
Do	Dec. 17	1,816,303	618	98							
Warsaw	Nov. 12	771,382	306	43							
West Hartlepool	Dec. 17	63,000	.....							
Winnipeg	Dec. 24	70,000	.....							
Yokohama	Nov. 26	313,195	.....							
Zurich	Dec. 3	163,519	40	6							

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,
United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

